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L22 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1975:565836 CAPLUS

DN 83:165836

TI Rapid colorimetric method for the determination of ***bacterial*** population in tannery liquors and in ***raw*** hides and skins

AU Nandy, S. C.

CS Cent. Leather Res. Inst., Madras, India

SO Leather Sci. (Madras) (1975), 22(5), 121-8

CODEN: LESCA9

DT Journal

LA English

AB A colorimetric method for the rapid detn. of ***bacterial*** population in ***raw*** skin or hide or in tannery beamhouse liquors using 2-(p-iodophenyl)-3-(p-nitrophenyl)-5-phenyltetrazolium chloride [146-68-9] as an indicator was described. The color development could be estd. colorimetrically or even visually within 15 min as compared with 48 hr for the plate count method. Fairly good correlation was found between the 2 methods for detg. the ***bacterial*** population in soak liquor. ***Bacterial*** population was considerably influenced by temp. and pH and was appreciably checked by the presence of NaCl [7647-14-5] and N-cetylpyridinium chloride [***123-03-5***].

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1974:406172 CAPLUS

DN 81:6172

TI Water quality monitoring. ***Bacteria*** as indicators

AU Bowdre, J. H.; Krieg, Noel R.

CS Dep. Microbiol., Virginia Polytech. Inst., Blacksburg, Va., USA

SO Bull., Water Resour. Res. Cent., Va. Polytech. Inst. State Univ. (1974), 69, 20 pp.

CODEN: BWRRAV

DT Journal

LA English

AB A rapid, simple standardized method was developed for biol. monitoring of toxicant levels in industrial effluent using motility of *Spirillum volutans* as an indicator. The system is sensitive to Zn, Ni, Cu, Hg, and Pb ions at concns. of 2-3 ppm., cetyl pyridinium chloride at 1 ppm; aniline at 30 ppm; and other compds. in a similar concn. range. The sensitivity to Zn²⁺ is comparable to that of monitoring systems using ***fish***. Combinations of metals were effective when each was present at a level lower than its min. effective concn. when used alone. The response, visible by darkfield microscopy, is an immediate cessation of ***bacterial*** motility due to uncoordination of the flagella.

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1973:41711 CAPLUS

DN 78:41711

TI Preservatives. ***Antimicrobial*** spectra of 46 kinds of preservatives

AU Ishizeki, Chuichi

CS Natl. Inst. Hyg. Sci., Tokyo, Japan

SO Eisei Shikensho Hokoku (1971), (89), 140-3

DT Journal

LA Japanese

AB ***Antimicrobial*** activities of 46 common preservatives, e.g., PhCH₂OH, sorbic acid, hexamine, 4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol, parabens, acrinol, chlorhexidine, thimerosal, Bu₃SnCl, and cetylpyridinium chloride, were evaluated with 4 ***bacteria*** and 4 ***fungi***, e.g., Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Min. inhibitory concns. on agar plates were listed.

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

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DN 74:86344

TI Use of cetylpyridinium chloride in the production of ***food*** antibiotics

AU Koshel, T. N.; Slyusarenko, T. P.; Tkachenko, E. M.

CS Nemshaevskii Zavod Kormovyykh Antibiot., USSR

SO Ferment. Spirt. Prom. (1971), 37(1), 24-6

CODEN: FSPMAM

DT Journal

LA Russian

AB In production of chlortetracycline by Actinomyces aureofaciens [Streptomyces aureofaciens] for use in fodder, cetylpyridinium chloride was used successfully as antiseptic; it was ***bacteriostatic*** and ***bactericidal*** against cocci, and species of Pseudomonas and ***Bacterium*** in concns. of 0.0005-0.005. The amt. employed depended on the severity of the ***infection***.

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1968:43156 CAPLUS

DN 68:43156

TI Influence of adjuncts in the preparation of drugs.

Microbiological studies on the diffusion of antiseptics from ointment bases

AU Thoma, Karl; Ullmann, Elsa; Macionga, H.

CS Univ. Munich, Munich, Ger.

SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (1967), 17(10), 1333-5

CODEN: ARZNAD

DT Journal

LA German

AB The diffusion medium contained 3 g. NaCl, 10 g. peptone, 10 g. ***meat*** ext., and 14.5 g. purified agar-agar in 1 l. phosphate buffer. The test organism was Staphylococcus aureus SG 511. The efficacy of antiseptics in aq. soln., 1% Na stearate, stearate ointment, hydrophilic ointment, cetylstearyl alc. ointment, polyethylene glycol ointment, and petrolatum was tested. The antiseptics were dodecyltrimethyl(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)ammonium chloride, dodecyltriphenylphosphonium bromide, (.beta.-phenoxyethyl)dimethyldodecylammonium bromide, hexadecylpyridinium chloride, dodecylbis(aminoethyl)glycine-HCl, phenylmercury acetate, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, 2-ethoxy-6,9-diaminoacridine lactate, 3,6-diaminoacridine-HCl (Trypaflavin). The aq. solns. were most effective in all instances.

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ammonium compounds; and time/temp. effects on
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application of ***quaternary*** ***ammonium*** compounds in
the food industry are given. (AJDW)

CC C (Hygiene and Toxicology)

CT ***Disinfection*** ; Ammonium compounds; ***QUATERNARY AMMONIUM***
*** COMPOUNDS*** ; FOOD INDUSTRY; Food safety; Hygiene

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 33 FSTA COPYRIGHT 1997 IFIS

AN 89(11):C0023 FSTA FS FSTA

TI Destruction of *Listeria monocytogenes* by sodium hypochlorite and
quaternary ***ammonium*** sanitizers.

AU Mustapha, A.; Liewen, M. B.

CS Dep. of Food Sci. & Tech., Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE
68583-0919, USA

SO Journal of Food Protection, (1989) 52 (5) 306-311, 34 ref.
ISSN: 0362-028X.

DT Journal

LA English

AB ***Antimicrobial*** effects of 2 commonly used dairy plant
sanitizers on *Listeria monocytogenes* ATCC 7644 were studied. The 2
sanitizers used were commercial sodium hypochlorite and
quaternary ***ammonium*** compound (QAC). Effects were
studied on *L. monocytogenes* in vitro and on stainless steel chips
inoculated with the organism. Cells were exposed to concn. of 0,
50, 100, 200, 400 and 800 p.p.m. chlorine and QAC for 1, 2 and 5
min, and neutralized with tryptic soy broth. Decreases in cell
numbers ranged from 3-logs to >4-logs in vitro, whereas with
stainless steel, they ranged from 1-log to >4-logs. SEM studies
were done to evaluate attachment characteristics of *L. monocytogenes*
as compared to those of *Escherichia coli* on stainless
steel. *L. monocytogenes* produced fibrous-like material similar in
appearance to acidic polysaccharide fibrils produced by *Pseudomonas*
sp., which appeared to be removed by the sanitizer solutions. (AS)

CC C (Hygiene and Toxicology)

IT ***Disinfection*** ; *Listeria monocytogenes*, dairy sanitizers
antimicrobial activity on

IT Inhibition; *Listeria monocytogenes*, dairy sanitizers
antimicrobial activity on

IT Corynebacteriaceae; *Listeria monocytogenes*, dairy sanitizers
antimicrobial activity on

IT Food safety

IT ***Bacteria***

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 33 FSTA COPYRIGHT 1997 IFIS

AN 87(07):L0019 FSTA FS FSTA

TI Inhibition of thermophilic aerobic sporeformers from diffusion
juices by ***antiseptic*** substances based on
quaternary ***ammonium*** compounds.

AU Brigidi, P.; Marzola, M. G.; Trotta, F.; Vaccari, G.; Matteuzzi, D.

CS Univ. of Bologna, I-40126 Bologna, Italy

SO Zuckerindustrie, (1985) 110 (4) 302-304, 18 ref.

DT Journal

LA English SL German; French; Spanish

AB Following earlier research [FSTA (1983) 15 3L214], 9 commercial

antibiotics detn. in milk

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 FSTA COPYRIGHT 1997 IFIS

AN 72(08):P1116 FSTA FS FSTA

TI [Suitability of combined detergent-sterilizers and of varied programmes for automatic cleaning of pipeline milking installations.]

Zur Eignung kombinierter Reinigungs- und Desinfektionsmittel sowie unterschiedlicher Programme für Spulautomaten bei Rohrmelkanlagen.

AU Rohleder, F. E.

CS Hannover, German Federal Republic: Tierärztliche Hochschule

SO (1970) 59pp., 86 ref.

DT (A thesis)

LA German

AB Model experiments on automatic cleaning were carried out in 2 identical pipeline milking installations erected for the purpose. In 6 series of tests, 10 l. ***raw*** milk from a 20 000 l. tank of a dairy factory were circulated through the pipeline; different periods of drying on were allowed and various automated programmes of cleaning with detergent-sterilizers were applied and their ***bacteriological*** effects were assessed. Good results were obtained in various modifications of the process using a detergent sterilizer containing ~100 mg active Cl₂/l. after thorough rinsing with mains water. All 4 ***quaternary*** ***ammonium*** compounds tested proved unsuitable for automatic cleaning of the pipeline installations. (SKK)

CC P (Milk and Dairy Products)

IT Cleaning ; Cleaning of pipeline milking installations

IT pipes; Cleaning of pipeline milking installations

IT milking ; Cleaning of pipeline milking installations

IT surface active agents; Cleaning of pipelines with detergent-sterilizers

IT sterilization; Cleaning of pipelines with detergent-sterilizers

IT chlorine; Cleaning of pipelines with Cl compounds *

IT ammonium compounds ; Cleaning of pipelines with ***QUATERNARY*** ***ammonium*** compounds

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 FSTA COPYRIGHT 1997 IFIS

AN 69(05):C0205 FSTA FS FSTA

TI Ecosystems of food-contact surfaces.

AU Chaturvedi, S. K.; Maxcy, R. B.

CS Dept. of Food Sci. and Technology, Univ., Lincoln, Nebraska 68503, USA

SO Food Technology (Champaign), (1969) 23 (1) 67-70, 27 ref.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Interactions between micro-organisms, milk films, milk solids in suspension, ***disinfectant*** residues in presence of milk soil, and soil residues on washed surfaces were studied using glass and stainless steel slides. ***Bacteria*** in fresh ***raw*** milk (~200 .times. 10³ organisms/ml) inoculated onto prepared milk films, showed low capacity for survival, whereas numbers of ***bacteria*** surviving drying in soil were related to available nutrients in the soil. When surfaces were soiled with milk, washed to produce visible cleanliness, then inoculated with suspensions of

Pseudomonas fluorescens, Escherichia ***coli*** ,
 Microbacterium lacticum and Streptococcus lactis in
 distilled water, growth of the organisms was possible, particularly
 on the stainless steel surface. ***Quaternary***
 ammonium compounds showed greater ***antibacterial***
 potential than hypochlorite solutions in presence of milk soil;
 antibacterial activity diminished with increasing soil
 level, particularly on the stainless steel surface. The importance
 of the nature of the surface in ***bactericidal*** evaluation of
 disinfectants is stressed. (CDA)

CC C (Hygiene and Toxicology)

IT surfaces; Effect of surfaces on survival of Pseudomonas fluorescens
 ; Escherichia ***coli*** ; ***Microbacterium*** lacticum;
 Streptococcus lactis

IT pseudomonas; Effect of surfaces on survival of Pseudomonas
 fluorescens *

IT Escherichia; Effect of surfaces on survival of Escherichia
 coli *

IT ***microbacterium*** ; Effect of surfaces on survival of
 Microbacterium lacticum*

IT streptococcus; Effect of surfaces on survival of Streptococcus
 lactis

IT surfaces; Effect of surfaces on ***disinfectant*** activity

IT ***disinfectants*** ; Effect of surfaces on ***disinfectant***
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ammonium compounds; and time/temp. effects on
bactericidal activity. Practical recommendations for
application of ***quaternary*** ***ammonium*** compounds in
the food industry are given. (AJDW)

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50, 100, 200, 400 and 800 p.p.m. chlorine and QAC for 1, 2 and 5
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CS Univ. of Bologna, I-40126 Bologna, Italy

SO Zuckerindustrie, (1985) 110 (4) 302-304, 18 ref.

DT Journal

LA English SL German; French; Spanish

AB Following earlier research [FSTA (1983) 15 3L214], 9 commercial

resin 28, low mol.-wt. PVA 29, emulsifier 8 and waxes 31% by wt. Into the base was blended 5% Pandodan 165 (monoglyceride of diacetyltartaric acid ester) and 6.25% Nystatin, to give a sustained-release chewing gum.

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1990:426739 CAPLUS

DN 113:26739

TI ***Bactericidal*** lubricant compositions

IN Miura, Kenji; Sakai, Kaname; Tamura, Mikinobu

PA Asahi Denka Kogyo K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

PI JP 02055794 A2 900226 Heisei

AI JP 88-207536 880822

DT ***Patent***

LA Japanese

AB Title compns., useful for belt conveyors in ***food*** industry, comprise 0.1-50% cationic and/or amphoteric surfactants and 1-80% C6-10-fatty acid salts. Thus, a mixt. of caprylic acid ethanolamine salt (I) 20, didecylidimethylammonium chloride 10, and H₂O 70% showed friction resistance 0.092 between a 1250-g beer bottle and a plastic conveyor moving at 32 m/min and killed Escherichia ***coli***, Bacillus subtilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Streptococcus faecalis, vs. 0.140 and some survival of the above ***bacteria*** for a control contg. lauric acid ethanolamine salt in place of I.

L21 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1984:459679 CAPLUS

DN 101:59679

TI Removal of coloring matter, pigments and(or) optical brightening agents from wastewaters

IN Ginocchio, Julio; Gmuender, Arnold; Gnieser, Juergen; Gros, Henry

PA Sulzer, Gebr., A.-G., Switz.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

PI EP 106916 A1 840502

DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

AI EP 82-111107 821201

PRAI CH 82-6231 821026

DT ***Patent***

LA German

AB Colored substances and pigments are removed from wastewater by a flocculation-filtration process. In the process, primary flocculants and secondary flocculants, which also act as decolorants, are added to the ***raw*** wastewater; the wastewater then passes through a filter bed with a retention time of 45 min and subsequently a filter mass in such a way that the flocculation occurs in the filter mass. Thus, the flocculation-filtration process shows a higher color removal efficiency than conventional flocculation and sep. floc-sepn. methods.

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS

AN 1983:472644 CAPLUS

DN 99:72644

TI Quaternary ammonium detergent sanitizer compositions

IN Hayward, Peter James; Naish, Raymond William; Rae, Wallace James

PA Ivon Watkins-Dow Ltd., N. Z.

SO Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 31 pp.

CODEN: ALXXAP

ammonium compounds; and time/temp. effects on
bactericidal activity. Practical recommendations for
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PA Asahi Denka Kogyo K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

PI JP 02055794 A2 900226 Heisei

AI JP 88-207536 880822

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SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

PI EP 106916 A1 840502

DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

AI EP 82-111107 821201

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IN Hayward, Peter James; Naish, Raymond William; Rae, Wallace James

PA Ivon Watkins-Dow Ltd., N. Z.

SO Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 31 pp.

CODEN: ALXXAP

antibiotics detn. in milk

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 FSTA COPYRIGHT 1997 IFIS

AN 72(08):P1116 FSTA FS FSTA

TI [Suitability of combined detergent-sterilizers and of varied programmes for automatic cleaning of pipeline milking installations.]

Zur Eignung kombinierter Reinigungs- und Desinfektionsmittel sowie unterschiedlicher Programme für Spulautomaten bei Rohrmelkanlagen.

AU Rohleder, F. E.

CS Hannover, German Federal Republic: Tierärztliche Hochschule

SO (1970) 59pp., 86 ref.

DT (A thesis)

LA German

AB Model experiments on automatic cleaning were carried out in 2 identical pipeline milking installations erected for the purpose. In 6 series of tests, 10 l. ***raw*** milk from a 20 000 l. tank of a dairy factory were circulated through the pipeline; different periods of drying on were allowed and various automated programmes of cleaning with detergent-sterilizers were applied and their ***bacteriological*** effects were assessed. Good results were obtained in various modifications of the process using a detergent sterilizer containing ~100 mg active Cl₂/l. after thorough rinsing with mains water. All 4 ***quaternary*** ***ammonium*** compounds tested proved unsuitable for automatic cleaning of the pipeline installations. (SKK)

CC P (Milk and Dairy Products)

IT Cleaning ; Cleaning of pipeline milking installations

IT pipes; Cleaning of pipeline milking installations

IT milking ; Cleaning of pipeline milking installations

IT surface active agents; Cleaning of pipelines with detergent-sterilizers

IT sterilization; Cleaning of pipelines with detergent-sterilizers

IT chlorine; Cleaning of pipelines with Cl compounds *

IT ammonium compounds ; Cleaning of pipelines with ***QUATERNARY***
ammonium compounds

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 FSTA COPYRIGHT 1997 IFIS

AN 69(05):C0205 FSTA FS FSTA

TI Ecosystems of food-contact surfaces.

AU Chaturvedi, S. K.; Maxcy, R. B.

CS Dept. of Food Sci. and Technology, Univ., Lincoln, Nebraska 68503,
USA

SO Food Technology (Champaign), (1969) 23 (1) 67-70, 27 ref.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Interactions between micro-organisms, milk films, milk solids in suspension, ***disinfectant*** residues in presence of milk soil, and soil residues on washed surfaces were studied using glass and stainless steel slides. ***Bacteria*** in fresh ***raw*** milk (~200 .times. 10³ organisms/ml) inoculated onto prepared milk films, showed low capacity for survival, whereas numbers of ***bacteria*** surviving drying in soil were related to available nutrients in the soil. When surfaces were soiled with milk, washed to produce visible cleanliness, then inoculated with suspensions of

Pseudomonas fluorescens, Escherichia ***coli*** ,
 Microbacterium lacticum and Streptococcus lactis in
 distilled water, growth of the organisms was possible, particularly
 on the stainless steel surface. ***Quaternary***
 ammonium compounds showed greater ***antibacterial***
 potential than hypochlorite solutions in presence of milk soil;
 antibacterial activity diminished with increasing soil
 level, particularly on the stainless steel surface. The importance
 of the nature of the surface in ***bactericidal*** evaluation of
 disinfectants is stressed. (CDA)

CC C (Hygiene and Toxicology)

IT surfaces; Effect of surfaces on survival of Pseudomonas fluorescens
 ;Escherichia ***coli*** ; ***Microbacterium*** lacticum;
 Streptococcus lactis

IT pseudomonas; Effect of surfaces on survival of Pseudomonas
 fluorescens *

IT Escherichia; Effect of surfaces on survival of Escherichia
 coli *

IT ***microbacterium*** ; Effect of surfaces on survival of
 Microbacterium lacticum*

IT streptococcus; Effect of surfaces on survival of Streptococcus
 lactis

IT surfaces; Effect of surfaces on ***disinfectant*** activity

IT ***disinfectants*** ; Effect of surfaces on ***disinfectant***
 activity